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MOB OF 2,000 RUNS WILD FOR MADERO IN MEXICO CITY

DEMOCRATS TO INVOKE AN OLD RULE IN HOUSE

Holman Rule Will Cut Down Thousands of Dollars in Uncle Sam's Payroll

MANY HEADS AFRAID OF SUSPENDED BASKET

Fat Jobs Will Be Severed from Their Beneficiaries by Present House of Representatives

(By Victor Elliott.)
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Cabinet officers and bureau chiefs are wrought up because the house democrats have dragged from its hiding place the forgotten Holman rule, which is to be invoked in all its power by the democratic economic experts.

There's a reason for the anxiety of the heads of departments, who will submit, as usual, their estimates for the annual appropriation. In itself the Holman rule seems innocent enough, but in reality it means that the house committee on appropriations will have almost unlimited power to curtail the annual budgets, abolishing offices and salaries at will.

Can Act at Once.
The Holman bill provides that legislation shall be in order upon an appropriation bill, in event such legislation is along the line of retrenchment. Throughout many succeeding republican congresses, no legislation has been in order upon an appropriation bill. Any one member of the house might make a point of order against such legislation and it would go out.

For instance if a rider were tacked to an appropriation bill providing that there should be a new office in any one of the government departments, a member might rise in his place and make the point of order that such a section changed existing law. That was the end of that particular change, unless the senate saw fit to restore it, and it was omitted when the bill was put upon final passage.

How it Has Worked.
The republicans have held consistently to the practice that legislation must not become involved with annual appropriations. This has prevented many a government employee from getting an increase in salary, and, at the same time, it has retained positions and bureaus that might have been abolished were they not specifically provided for under some prior statute.

The Holman rule, now given the approval of the democratic house, out for an economy record, will change all this. It has been tried and has been found to work satisfactorily.

Can Abolish Offices.
If the house committee of appropriations decides in making up one of the annual appropriations budgets for any one of the departments that a certain official drawing \$5,000 salary is useless, the appropriation committee may include in its bill a proviso abolishing that office. It will not be subject to a point of order. Away back in the forty-fourth congress, Representative William S.

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STEEL COMPANY TO FIGHT STEEL TRUST

NEW YORK, May 24.—Developments in the steel and iron trade today point to a rupture between at least one of the so-called independent companies, the Republic Iron and Steel company, in which John W. Gates is a factor, and the United States Steel corporation.

The Republic company issued a statement saying that because of general trade conditions it had decided to embark on a more progressive sales policy.

This was interpreted in many quarters as meaning that it intends to cut prices, beginning with steel bars.

WILSON FLAYS CORRUPTION IN NATIONAL LIFE

Big Business and Money Power Are Making Our Laws to Detriment of Free Government

PERSECUTION FOLLOWS SERVANTS OF PEOPLE

Divers Ways of Bringing Legislators to Time—Business Men Themselves Are Injured

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson addressed the Publicity Club of this city at luncheon today. Governor Wilson devoted most of his address to a discussion of the connections between business and legislation, speaking particularly about the business interference with legislation which has created some of the worst influences in our recent politics. He said in part:

Business and Politics.
The modern world is, of course, a business world. A great many of the older and more fundamental questions of our politics we regard as long ago settled. The business of politics is nowadays a business adjustment of meeting new conditions as they arise and making law suitable to our changing life. The most remarkable and influential changes that have taken place in recent years in America have been economic rather than political. Business has bulked larger and larger and has consequently been more and more interlarded not only with national policy but with legislative change throughout the country.

No Jealousy Exists.
It is perfectly legitimate of course that the business interests of the country should enjoy the protection of the law not only, but that they should be in every way furthered and strengthened and facilitated by legislation. The country has no jealousy of any connection between business and politics which is a legitimate connection. It is not in the least averse from open efforts to accommodate law to the material development which has so strengthened the country in all that it has undertaken by supplying its extraordinary life with its physical foundation.

Illegitimate Connections.
But the illegitimate connections between business and legislation are another matter. Every community is vaguely aware that the political machine upon which it looked a while ago has certain very definite connections with men who are engaged in business on a large scale, and the suspicion which attaches to the machine itself has begun to attach also to business enterprises just because these connections are known to exist.

If these connections were open and avowed, if everybody knew just what they involved and just what use was being made of the alliance, there would be no difficulty in keeping an eye upon affairs and in controlling them by public opinion. But unfortunately the whole process of law-making in America is a very obscure one. There is no highway of legislation, but there are many byways. Parties are not organized in such a way in our legislatures as to make any one group of men avowedly responsible for the course of legislation. The bills introduced into our legislatures are introduced upon private initiative, either the initiative of individuals outside the legislature who desire certain changes in the law for their own convenience or benefit, or the initiative of individual members of the legislature.

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BANKERS IN SESSION.
KANAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—The Missouri Bankers' association began its annual meeting here today and at the same time the Kansas Bankers' association assembled across the river in Kansas City, Kas. The program provides for a joint session of the two associations, with addresses by Secretary of the Treasury, MacVeagh, ex-Governor Francis of Missouri, and several other speakers of prominence.

UNITED STATES HAS FRIEND IN REBEL LEADER

Francisco I. Madero Makes Speech to El Pasoans in Which He Shows Greatest Friendship

WILL END ALL ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING

Madero Expresses Appreciation of Sympathy of Americans for Cause of Justice

JUAREZ, May 24.—If Francisco I. Madero, Jr., is president of Mexico the United States will have a good friend at the head of its neighboring republic.

Madero told a delegation of city officials from El Paso, headed by Mayor Kelly, who called on the provisional president here today, that if he ever took any part in the government of Mexico he would make every effort to suppress the anti-American sentiment, spreading the gospel throughout the country that the United States is, and will be, Mexico's best international friend.

No Expansion Feared.
Madero said he was satisfied that the United States cherished no desire for territorial aggrandizement, citing the instance of Cuban liberation and expressing the belief that the United States soon also would give the Philippines self government.

"Many people," said Madero, as he began his first speech in English since he has been here, "saw in the revolution a great danger internationally. They would not sympathize with us because they were given to understand that revolution meant American intervention."

"But by our arms alone could we accomplish the liberation of the Mexican people, and my countrymen have seen the friendly feeling that has come from American sympathy with our cause. The El Paso people have shown us strong sympathy. They knew better than others what we were fighting for. It aided us in getting the sympathy of opinion throughout the United States and the whole world."

"Now that the war is ended, you that appreciate the benefits of liberty can reap the benefits of it in your relations with Mexico. One of the fruits of the revolution will be the strengthening of relations between the United States and Mexico. Mexicans will forget all anti-American feeling they may have had, for we who know will show them that the United States is indeed our true friend."

Madero's Support Solid.

JUAREZ, May 24.—The most significant of hundreds of telegrams that were received today by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the rebel leader, from chiefs in all parts of Mexico, congratulating him on the triumph of the revolutionary cause, was the message from Ambrosio Figueroa, leader of the rebels in the immediate vicinity of the capital.

The telegram is regarded here as convincing proof that Madero now controls all the rebels in Mexico and that they will abide by the peace agreement he has made. It says:

"Ygnacio, State of Guerrero, May 23, 1911.

"Francisco I. Madero, Queretaro, Chihuahua. I congratulate you on the triumph of the cause. I am participating in a triumphant revolution in this state and have named as provisional governor Francisco Figueroa. The army of liberation of the south awaits your orders. (Signed)

"AMBROSIO FIGUEROA." Other messages of felicitation poured in at the Madero headquarters from military chiefs. Senator Madero, in explaining the nature of them, said that not one showed a discordant note.

Exceptions Are Few.
"If there still is military activity anywhere," he declared, "it is because the notice of the peace agreement has not reached everywhere yet. All the chiefs from whom we

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REVOLT IN CAPITAL; DIAZ DENOUNCED BY ANGRY MOB; DELAYS RESIGNATION

RICH CONVICTS NOT PARDONED

President Taft Takes Firm Stand Against Granting Pardons to Bankers Walsh and Morse

ADMINISTERS A LECTURE

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Taft tonight denied the applications for pardon of Charles W. Morse of New York and John R. Walsh of Chicago, two of the most prominent bankers ever convicted and sentenced to federal prisons under the national banking laws.

Not only did the president refuse to pardon them, but he also declined to exercise any other executive clemency in their cases or to shorten the sentences imposed by the courts.

In denying the pardons the president took the firm stand that the national banking laws or any other laws must be upheld when they affect the rich man, even more than when they affect the poor.

Dangerous Immorality.
The Walsh case, the president said, "shows moral turpitude of that insidious and dangerous kind, to punish which the national banking laws were especially enacted."

In considering the case of Morse, the president said: "From a consideration of the facts in each case I have no doubt that Morse should have received a heavier sentence than Walsh. Indeed, the methods taken by Morse tend to show that more keenly than Walsh did he realize the evil he was doing."

HITCHCOCK A VERY GENEROUS OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, May 24.—When the house committee investigating the postoffice department began its inquiry today, William Mooney, chief disbursing clerk, was on the stand regarding the payment of salary to former Third Assistant Postmaster General Lawshe during a year's absence from the department.

Mooney said the salary of \$5,000 a year was paid from October, 1909, to October, 1910, while Mr. Lawshe was in New Mexico endeavoring to recuperate from illness. Postmaster General Hitchcock countermanded the payroll retaining Lawshe's name.

The witness added that Mr. Hitchcock took over the greater part of Lawshe's work during the latter's absence.

BLIGHTON ACQUITTED OF LIBEL CHARGES

TUCSON, May 24.—Frank Harris Blighton, formerly editor of the Bisbee Evening Miner, was acquitted tonight of the charge of libeling Probate Judge William F. Cooper. During the recent campaign when Cooper was the republican nominee for delegate to the constitutional convention Blighton assailed him in the Voice of the People, his labor paper.

CELEBRATES EMPIRE DAY.
LONDON, May 24.—Empire Day was celebrated today throughout Great Britain, in many places on an elaborate scale. The observance of the day in London was given added significance by the presence of the premier, and other distinguished representatives of the over seas dominions.

TROOPS OPEN FIRE ON MADERISTAS AS THEY CRY OUT "VIVA MADERO"

Diaz's Himself Lies Ill in Mansion--Demonstration Starts When Spectators in Chamber Of Deputies Learn Of Another "Manana" On Resignation; Mob Derides Police and Troops and Hail Of Lead Kills and Maims Demonstrationsits; Parade Streets Carrying Madero's Pictures

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—For six hours tonight this city was in the hands of a mob, until a rain storm, more effective than police and soldiers, caused the dispersing of most of it. At midnight, however, the remnant of the mob is keeping step to the beating of tin pails and paying no attention to the downpour, continuing the demonstration, watched by police and soldiers.

Twice the soldiers fired on the mob, the first time at the Zocalo, the big square in front of the national palace, and again to disperse the mob which had stoned a building occupied by El Imparcial, the official newspaper, and set it on fire.

Estimates of the number of dead run from seven to 18, including three policemen, reported as beaten to death.

El Imparcial, which continued to prepare for publication despite the attacks made on the building, goes so far as to place the estimates at thirty dead, mostly at Zocalo. The police at midnight estimated the dead at Zocalo at from five to six and the wounded between 40 and 45.

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—Enraged by the announcement that Pres. Diaz and Vice President Corral will not resign before tomorrow, the spectators in the galleries of the chamber of deputies precipitated a riot that has resulted in a dozen deaths and many wounded from volleys fired by police and troops.

PRESIDENT VERY ILL

President Diaz has had a fever for five days.

Until 9 o'clock tonight the mob encountered practically no opposition and apparently little restriction was necessary. Shouting for Madero, they paraded the streets, out always in an orderly fashion except for noise. CRIES FOR "ORDER."

Occasional instances of vandalism were condemned by thousands of marching men, who joined in shouts of "order."

At 8:30 it appeared that the crowd was dispersing. The main body had been broken into smaller groups, but some of these had grown more demonstrative in the big plaza in front of the palace and the police determined the time had come for drastic measures. The shouting and gestulating mass of humanity was warned to move on, but confidence, born of better treatment early in the evening, caused them to receive with derision the order of the police.

FIRE ON THE MOB.
Quickly the shouts of ridicule were turned into cries of anguish, for the guns of the police and soldiers began throwing into their midst a hail of bullets. The living stumbled in a mad rush over the bodies of the dead and wounded. The narrow streets leading from the Zocalo were jammed with fleeing men and women. For a few minutes the guns of the government were still, but the regathering in the street corners of the now thoroughly enraged as well as frightened partisans of Madero resulted in another order to fire at them.

STILL CRY FOR MADERO.
The mob fled, but contrary to all traditions in Mexico, the troops had not yet intimidated the rioters to the point where they were willing to submit. The force of the iron hand had brought the rioters refused to do more than scatter into miniature mobs, each shouting for Madero and the early downfall of the present government.

In the midst of it all President Diaz lay on a sick bed. It was learned on good authority this afternoon that despite the recent optimistic official reports of his condition, the president has shown several degrees of fever in the last five days.

He declined to see all visitors, including members of the diplomatic corps, and takes nothing but liquid nourishment. Madame Diaz told a visitor that the president's principal diet is warm milk. His condition is considered serious by members of his family.

WILSON PAYS VISIT.
Almost at the beginning of the demonstration, American Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson entered the palace to pay his respects to the president. He chatted for some time with Madame Diaz, the latter expressing regrets that the president was too sick to receive visitors. The call lasted for twenty minutes. When the ambassador emerged, he found troops lined up in front of the palace and mounted police at both sides of the block.

The ambassador's motor car moved with difficulty. During the progress at different times three grimy hands were thrust inside and the diplomat was saluted with "Viva el embajador" (Long live the ambassador).

MOB OF 2,000.
The demonstrationists gathered in crowds ranging from 200 to 2,000. Their numbers were constantly augmented, and while there have been no reports of physical violence, citizens considered the situation grave and predicted serious consequences.

A dramatic incident occurred when one of the crowds came abouting up Avenida San Francisco, encountering the police to dismount and while holding their caps in their hands to shout "Viva Madero."

Not one escaped this command and as indicating the temper of the citizens generally, the cry was usually given freely.

In the early part of the outbreak, probably 70 per cent were boys and youths, with a sprinkling of women. The numbers were increased later by many men. It was noticeable that a large percentage of these were not of the poor class, but, from their

garb, business and professional men. **CARRY MADERO BANNER.**
A typical mob repeatedly moved through Avenida San Francisco, numbering 1,000. In the vanguard an immense lithograph of Madero, fastened on a wooden cross, was carried. Next came a Mexican flag, carried by men on foot, and following this was born an enlarged photograph of Madero fastened to a broom.

While the crowd was passing the ent of Cadena street, in which is the president's residence, Ambassador Wilson approached from the other end of the street in his automobile and entered the house.

START OF THE TROUBLE.
The demonstration started from the chamber of deputies after that body had been in session for more than an hour and when it became known that the resignations of Diaz and Corral would not be presented today.

Several men and boys appeared, bearing printed sheets declaring that Diaz had refused to resign. That was the signal for an outburst of indignation.

GIRL HELPS THINGS.
When the crowd started its march, it went by a coach in which stood a young woman of the better class. She waved a Mexican flag and urged the men about her to a greater pitch of excitement. Besides her stood a young man holding aloft a large framed picture of Madero.

About the city they made their way, growing in numbers in every square traversed.

One of the mob, observing an American newspaper man trudging along the crowds, shouted to him above the din: "Now, whom do you think the people want for president?"

"There would seem to be no question," was the reply.

"TELL YOUR COUNTRY."
"Then tell it to your country. Tell your people what you are seeing today. The people want Madero."

From the windows along the way hand-clapping and cheers answered the shouts from the streets. Here and there pictures of the people's new idol waved and the crowds went wild.

Squads of mounted police trailed the various detachments and offered no opposition to their progress.

SCORE MASSACRED.
JUAREZ, Mex., May 24.—Francisco I. Madero received a telegram tonight from a delegation of business men in the city of Guadalajara in the state of Jalisco, telling of the massacre of more than a score of residents and the wounding of double that number within the last three days by federal soldiers, because the people had celebrated the signing of the peace agreement.

They appealed to Madero for relief, suggesting immediate removal of the governor of the state and the jefe politico of that city. Senor Madero made representations to the federal government along these lines.

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